

MANIFEST DESTINY

Feb 22, 1819

Adams-Onis Treaty

The Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain is signed in Washington, **allowing for the American purchase of Florida**. In exchange, the U.S. gives up all claims to Texas.

Sep 27, 1821

Mexican Independence

Mexico achieves full independence from Spain.

Dec 20, 1835

Declaration for Texas

In Goliad, local Tejanos and Anglo-Texan settlers sign the first declaration of independence for Texas. AMERICAN SETTLERS MOVE INTO TEXAS BRINGING SLAVERY

Feb 23, 1836

The Alamo

Five thousand Mexican soldiers under General Santa Anna lay siege to the Alamo, a mission church in San Antonio, Texas, being used as a makeshift fortress by Anglo-Texan rebels. Thirteen days later, on 6 March, the Mexican forces attack the Alamo and its 189 defenders. Only sixteen women, children, and servants survive. Among the slain are frontiersman and former congressman **Davy Crockett** (who uses his musket, "Old Betsy," as a club in his final hours), **Jim Bowie** (inventor of the Bowie knife), and a group of Texan and American volunteers. **"Remember the Alamo"** becomes a rallying cry for Sam Houston's Texan forces.

Feb 23, 1836

Texan Independence

The Texas Declaration of Independence is enacted, **creating the Republic of Texas (otherwise known as the "Lone Star Republic")**. This independent state is never officially recognized by either Mexico or the United States. **The U.S. government refuses to recognize Texas** because it does not want to agitate sectional strife; abolitionists oppose Texas's admission to the Union **because they know it will become a slave state**.

Apr 21, 1836

Battle of San Jacinto

In the Battle of San Jacinto, **General Sam Houston leads his forces to victory over General Antonio López de Santa Anna's Mexican soldiers**. Santa Anna is taken prisoner the following day, **forcing him to sign peace treaties granting Texas its independence** (although Mexico never formally acknowledges this).

Jan 1, 1843

Oregon Trail

In less than twenty years, some 53,000 settlers undertake the grueling six-month journey by wagon train along the **Oregon Trail** from Independence, Missouri.

Nov 1, 1844

Polk Wins Presidency

Mar 6, 1845

Mexico U.S. Clash Over Texas

Two days after Polk takes office, the Mexican ambassador leaves for home; diplomatic relations between the two countries are **severed over the American annexation of Texas**.

Jul 4, 1845

Rio Grande Border Debate

General Zachary Taylor is ordered to "approach as near the boundary line [between the U.S. and Mexico], the Rio Grande, as prudence will permit."

Thus, in Mexican eyes, Taylor's march to the Rio Grande is in fact an invasion of Mexican territory.

Dec 29, 1845

Texas Enters US as a state

LONE STAR REPUBLIC Texas formally enters the United States.

Dec 2, 1845

Polk Cites Monroe Doctrine

In his opening message to Congress, President Polk cites the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 to insist that no European colony or dominion shall be established on the North American continent. He wants to keep the British and the French away from California—still a Mexican province—which he covets as a prize for the United States.

Apr 25, 1846

Mexican War Justification

A small patrol of American soldiers is intercepted near the Rio Grande river, where they have been stationed. Sixteen are killed and the remainder captured in a dispute with Mexican soldiers. The incident becomes President Polk's justification for sending a war bill to Congress.

Jul 9, 1846

California Claimed for US

May 11, 1846

MEXICAN WAR BEGINS

Jun 15, 1846

Oregon Settlement

A treaty signed with the British settles the boundaries of the Oregon Territory; **the northern boundary of the United States will remain at the 49th parallel**, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific.

Jan 24, 1848

Gold Discovered

James Marshall discovers gold at Sutter's Mill, along the American River near Sacramento, California. Had the Mexicans discovered California's gold earlier, history may well have turned out much differently. **There would have been a much larger Mexican presence in California, possibly enough to withstand Manifest Destiny.**

Feb 2, 1848

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican-American War. **California, Nevada, Utah, most of New Mexico and Arizona, and the disputed regions of Texas are all obtained by the United States in the largest single land acquisition since the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. This are is called the MEXICAN CESSION.**

1853

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

A region of present-day southern **Arizona** and southwestern **New Mexico** that was purchased by the **United States** in a treaty signed by **James Gadsden** for about \$10 million dollars. It was for the purpose that the US might construct a **transcontinental railroad** along a deep southern route.

QUESTIONS FROM TIMELINE

- 1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE TREATY WHICH GIVES THE U.S FLORIDA?**
- 2. WHAT YEAR DID MEXICO ACHIEVE INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN?**
- 3. WHEN DID AMERICAN SETTLERS BRING SLAVERY INTO TEXAS?**
- 4. AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALAMO IN 1836-HOW MANY WERE KILLED –WHO WERE THE FAMOUS PEOPLE? WHAT BECAME THE CRY FOR HOUSTON’S FORCES?**
- 5.IN WHAT BATTLE DID HOUSTON DEFEAT SANTA ANNA?**
- 6. WHAT YEAR DID THE OREGON TRAIL BEGIN?**
- 7. IN 1845-WHY DO THE US AND MEXICO SEVER RELATIONS?**
- 8. WHAT DOES MEXICO CLAIM AS AN INVASION OF THEIR TERRITORY?**
- 9. WHEN DID TEXAS BECOME A US STATE?**
- 10. WHY DOES PRESIDENT POLK CITE *THE MONROE DOCTRINE*?**
- 11. WHAT EVENT GIVES POLK A JUSTIFICATION FOR MEXICAN WAR?**
- 12. IN WHAT YEAR WAS CALIFORNIA CLAIMED FOR THE US AND THE MEXICAN WAR BEGINS?**
- 13.WHAT WILL BE THE BOUNDARY OF THE OREGON SETTLEMENT?**
- 14.WHERE AND WHEN DOES THE GOLD RUSH BEGIN?**
- 15. WHAT LAND WAS GAINED FROM THE *TREATY OF GUADALUPE HILDAGO*? WHAT WAS IT CALLED?**
- 16. WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE GADSDEN PURCHASE?**